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August 8, 1789

THE
PITTSBURGH GAZETTE

Price Six-Pence.] SATURDAY, August 8, 1789. [Vol. IV.

List of LETTERS remaining in the Poſt Office, Pittſburgh, July 4th, 1789.

B.

DAVID Boggs.

C.

Joſeph Cox, Matthew Cunningham, William Clark 3; Edward Cheeſe, Ralph Cherry, John Cockell, Eli Coulter, James Cairns.

D

James Dixon; William Donaldſon.

E.

Joſeph Elton, Joſhua Elder.

H.

Enoch Hankins.

I.

Robert Jones, Ephraim Jones.

K,

James Kearns.

L.

Charles Lyle, Eliphalet Lad.

M.

Thomas Marſhall, John M'Night. James Myers, Duncan M'Kinzie, 2; William Munro, Abſalom Martin.

O.

Iſaac Orchard, Henry Owen.

P.

William Powell, John Pawley, Mr Peyton.

R.

John Robinſon,

S.

Judge Symmes, Robert [illegible], Doctor Slater, David Smith.

T.

David Tait,

V.

Jeremiah Vangilder.

W.

Jerry Welder,

Y.

John Young.

ALL thoſe who have paid no attention to the repeated notices of BRADEN and WYLIE, reſpecting the ſettlement of their accounts, are, for the laſt time, called upon to ſettle and pay off the ſame, on or before the 31ſt inſtant, otherwiſe their accounts will be put in ſuit, without further notice.

Pittſburgh, July 8, 1789.

TO BE SOLD,

Or Exchanged for a PLANTATION,

A Valuable Houſe and Lot in the town of Pittſburgh. Enquire of the printer.

July 10.

THE ſubſcriber begs leave to acquaint the public and his friends, that he has eſtabliſhed a

Nail Manufactory,

in the Town of Waſhington, in the houſe lately occupied by Mr. Samuel Acklin, where may be had nails of different kinds, which he will diſpoſe of on reaſonable terms for Caſh only. He wants a couple of journeymen nailers.

He has furniſhed himſelf with a ſmall but neat aſſortment of Dry Goods and Groceries, which he will ſell for beef cattle on foot, pork, whiſkey, country linen, beeſwax, tallow, and butter.

SAMUEL BLACK.

Waſhington, July 7, 1789.

AT the beginning of a new year of our publication as this is, it may be proper to ſay a few words to our ſubſcribers, and to the public in general. At the commencement of the buſineſs, we labored under the expence of exporting our types and printing furniture from a diſtance. The carriage of paper from the eaſt of the mountain has ſtill remained a great burthen upon us; but the number of our ſubſcribers having increaſed, and there being a proſpect that a paper mill will be eſtabliſhed ſhortly in this weſtern country, we have it in our power to reduce the ſubſcription money, from Half a Guinea, which has been the ſum heretofore, to Two Dollars; and when his mill ſhall be really eſtabliſhed, and our ſubſcribers, from the population and improvement of the country increaſing, we may have it in our power to reduce it to a ſtill leſs ſum. That we may be able to do this, it will be the intereſt of every ſubſcriber to continue, and to induce others to give us their names. It will not be merely the information and amuſement that our paper can give, that will be taken into view, but the public good; that ſuch a vehicle of intelligence ſhould exiſt in our country; that ſuch a light ſhould be kept burning.

Surely in the courſe of a year, a man may find Two Dollars worth of information and amuſement in this Gazette: but if not, he will conſider that in time it may improve, and he will at a future day reap the benefit of it. The very advantage of having ſuch a medium of advertiſement, may in one year be of uſe of that value; and if not this year to him, it may in the ſubſequent. How ſhould Sheriffs ſales; lands that are about to be ſold for the non payment of taxes; the inventories of merchants in different places; propoſals of ſale of private property by the owner, and a thouſand other things be held up to public view [illegible] land, and of property of every kind, to have the advantage of a Gazette in the country? Without it we ſhould be thrown, as it were, half an age back into the dark, and be in that degree a barbarous and unenlightened people.

When any one, therefore, thinks of paying for the paper, he will not conſider it ſo much the price of our labor, as laying the foundation of his own fame and grandeur, and the reputation and good of the country. It were better to want half the ſun out of our hemiſphere, than the light of ſcience. This Gazette, therefore, which muſt be conſidered as a ſmall ray of the great luminary, ought to be encouraged.

A great misfortune under which we have labored, has been the difficulty of conveying the papers to our ſubſcribers. We have felt it infinitely more on account of the vexation of diſappointing thoſe who wiſh to favor us, than any real loſs to ourſelves, by the diſcouragement to others in taking our Gazette. This uncertainty of communication ſtill in a great degree exiſts, but leſſens every day, from the highways which are generally opened, and from the population of the country, and the conſtant intercourſe which begins to be kept up; and we now know better what ſtages may be choſen as repoſitories, and from a knowledge of the people can better tell whoſe fidelity and attention we can truſt with our packets. We hope, therefore, in all reſpects things will be better, and ſolicit the public favor, and on our part ſhall be diſpoſed to do all that is in our power to give general ſatisfaction.

The PRINTER of the PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.
Pittſburgh, July 25, 1 89.

AN EXTRAORDINARY GENIUS.

PHILIP BARRATIERE a moſt extraordinary inſtance of the early and rapid exertion of mental faculties. This ſurpriſing genius was the ſon of Francis Barratiere, miniſter of the French church at Schwobach, near Nuremberg, where he was born January 10th, 1721. The French was his mother tongue, together with ſome words of High Dutch; but by means of his father's talking Latin to him, it became as familiar to him as the reſt; ſo that without knowing the rules of grammar, he at four years of age talked French to his mother, Latin to his father, High Dutch to the maid or neighbouring children and all this without mixing or confounding the reſpective languages. About the middle of his fifth year he acquired Greek in like manner; ſo that in 15 months he perfectly underſtood all the Greek books in the Old and New Teſtament, which he readily tranſlated into Latin. When he was five years and eight months old, he entered upon Hebrew; and in three years time was ſo expert in the Hebrew text, that from a Bible without points, he could give the ſenſe of the original in Latin or French; or tranſlate extempore the Latin or French verſions into Hebrew, almoſt word for word; and had all the Hebrew pſalms by heart. He compoſed at this time a dictionary of rare and difficult Hebrew words, with critical remarks and philological obſervations, in about 400 pages in quarto; and, about his tenth year, amuſed himſelf for twelve months with the rabinical writers. With theſe he intermixed a knowledge of the Chaldaic, Syriac, and Arabic, and acquired a taſte for divinity and eccleſiaſtical antiquity, by ſtudying the Greek fathers, and council of the firſt four ages of the church. In the midſt of theſe occupations, a pair of globes coming into his poſſeſſion, he could in 8 or 10 days time reſolve all the problems on them; and in about three months, in January, 1735, deviſed his project for the diſcovery of the longitude, which he communicated to the Royal Society at London, and the Royal Academy of Sciences at Berlin. In June 1731, he was matriculated in the univerſity of Altorf; and at the cloſe of the year 1732, he was preſented by his father at the meeting of the reformed churches of the circle of Franconia; who, aſtoniſhed at his wonderful talents, admitted him to aſſiſt in the deliberations of the Synod; and to preſerve the memory of ſo ſingular an event, it was ordered to be regiſtered in their acts. In 1734, the Margrave of uſe of [illegible] Anſpach granted this young ſcholar the library, together with a penſion of 50 florins, which he enjoyed three years; and his father receiving a call to the French church at Stetin in Pomerania, young Barratiere was, on the journey, admitted maſter of arts, with univerſal applauſe, at the univerſity of Hall: at Berlin he was honored with ſeveral converſation with the king of Pruſſia, and was received into the Royal Academy. Towards the cloſe of his life he acquired a taſte for medals, inſcriptions, and antiquities; metaphyſical enquiries, and experimental philoſophy, intervening occaſionally between theſe ſtudies. He wrote ſeveral eſſays and diſſertations; made aſtronomical remarks, and laborious calculations; took great pains towards a hiſtory of the hereſies of the anti trinitinarians, and of the 30 years war in Germany: his laſt publication, which appeared in 1740, was on the ſucceſſion of the biſhops of Rome. The final work he engaged in, for which he had gathered large materials, was enquiries concerning the Egyptian antiquities. But the ſubſtance of this blazing meteor was now almoſt exhauſted; he was always weak and ſickly; and died October 5, 1740, aged 19 years 8 months and 1[illegible] days. He publiſhed eleven different pieces, and left 26 MSS. on various ſubjects, the contents of which may be ſeen in his life written by M. Formed, profeſſor of philoſophy at Berlin.

American News.

PHILADELPHIA, July 22.

ON Saturday laſt the Chief Juſtice, accompanied by Judges Atlee, Ruſh, and Bryan, with the Attorney General and Prothonotary, waited upon the Preſident of the State, in Council, and ſeverally took the oath to ſupport the conſtitution of the United States, which was adminiſtered to them by his Excellency.

NEW-YORK, July 15.

We hear from Albany, that on Saturday laſt, the honorable legiſlature of this ſtate, choſe the honorable Philip Schuyler, and the honorable James Duane, Senators of Congreſs for this diſtrict of the union.

An ACT for laying a DUTY on GOODS WARES and MERCHANDIZE, imported into the UNITED STATES.

WHEREAS it is neceſſary for the ſupport of government, for the diſcharge of the debts of the United States, & the encouragement & protection of Manufactures, that Duties be laid on Goods, Wares, and Merchandize imported:

Be it enacted by the Senate and Houſe of Repreſentatives of the United States of America in Congreſs aſſembled, That from and after the firſt day of Auguſt next enſuing, the ſeveral duties herein after mentioned ſhall be laid on the following Goods, Wares and Merchandize, imported into the United States, from any foreign port, or place, that is to ſay:

	Cents.
On all diſtilled ſpirits of Jamaica proof, imported from any kingdom or country whatſoever, per gallon,	10
On all other diſtilled ſpirits, per gallon,	8
On molaſſes, per gallon,	2 1 2
On Madeira wine, per gallon,	18
On all other wines, per gallon,	10
On every gallon of beer, ale or porter, in caſks,	5
On all cyder, beer, ale or porter, in bottles per dozen,	20
On malt, per buſhel,	10
On brown ſugars, per lb.	1
On loaf ſugars, per lb.	3
On all other ſugars, per lb.	1 1-2
On coffee, per lb.	2 1-2
On cocoa, per lb.	1
On all candles of tallow, per lb.	2
On all candles of wax or ſpermaceti, per lb.	6
On cheeſe, per lb.	4
On ſoap, per lb.	2
On boots, per pair,	50
On all ſhoes, ſlippers, or goloſhoes made of leather, per pair,	7
On all ſhoes or ſlippers of ſilk or ſtuff, per pair	10
On cables, per 112 wt.	75
On tarred cordage, per 112 wt.	75
On wrought ditto, and yarn, for every 112	[illegible]
On twine or pack thread, per 112 wt.	200
On all ſteel, unwrought, per 112 wt.	56
On all nails and ſpikes, per lb.	1
On ſalt, per buſhel,	6
On manufactured tobacco, per lb.	6
On ſnuff, per lb.	10
On indigo, per lb.	16
On wool and cotton cards, per dozen	50
On coal, per buſhel,	2
On pickled fiſh, per barrel,	75
On dried fiſh per quintal,	50
On all teas imported from China or India in ſhips built in the United States, and belonging to a citizen or citizens thereof, or in ſhips or veſſels built in foreign countries, and on the 16th day of May laſt, wholly the property of a citizen or citizens of the United States, and ſo continuing until the time of importation, as follows:	
On bohea tea, per lb.	6
On all ſouchong or other black teas, per lb.	10
On all hyſon teas, per lb.	20
On all other green teas, per lb.	12
On all teas imported from Europe, in ſhips or veſſels built in the United States, and belonging wholly to a citizen or citizens thereof, or in ſhips or veſſels built in foreign countries, and on the 16th of May laſt wholly the property of a citizen or citizens of the United States, and ſo continuing until the time of importation, as follows:	
On bohea tea, per lb.	8
On all ſouchong or other black teas, per lb.	13
On all hyſon teas, per lb.	26
On all other green teas, per lb.	16
On all teas imported in any other manner than as above mentioned, as follows:	
On bohea tea, per lb.	15
On all ſouchong, or other black teas, per lb.	22
On all hyſon teas, per lb.	45
On all other green teas per lb.	27
On all goods, wares and merchandize, other than teas imported from China or India in ſhips not built in the United States, and not wholly the property of a citizen or citizens thereof, nor in veſſels built in foreign countries, and on the 16th of May laſt wholly the property of a citizen or citizens of the United States, and ſo continuing until the time of importation,	12 1 2 p. c. ad val.
On all looking glaſſes, window, and other glaſs, except black quart bottles,	10 p. c ad val.
On all China, ſtone and earthen ware	
On gun powder,	
On all paints ground in oil,	
On all ſhoe and knee buckles,	
On gold and ſilver lace, and on gold and ſilver leaf,	
On all blank books,	Seven and an half per cent. ad valorem.
On all writing, printing, or wrapping paper, paper hangings, and paſteboard,	
On all cabinet wares,	
On all buttons,	
On all ſaddles,	
On all gloves of leather,	
On all hats of beaver, fur, wool, or mixture of either,	
On all milinery, ready made,	
On all caſtings of iron, and upon ſlit and rolled iron,	
On all leather tanned or tawed, and all manufactures of leather, except ſuch as ſhall be otherwiſe rated,	
On all canes, walking ſticks and whips,	
On all cloathing ready made,	
On all bruſhes,	
On gold, ſilver, and plated ware, and on jewellery and paſte work,	
On anchors, and on all wrought tin & pewter ware,	

On all playing cards per pack, 10 cents.

On every coach, chariot, or other four wheel carriage, and on every chaiſe, ſolo, or other two wheel carriage, or parts thereof, 15 per cent. ad valorem.

On all other goods, wares and merchandizes, 5 per centum on the value there, at the time and place of importation, except as follows:

Saltpetre, tin in pigs, tin in plates, lead, old pewter, braſs, iron and braſs wire, copper in plates, wool, cotton, dying woods, and dying drugs, raw hides, beaver, and all other furs, and deer ſkins.

And be it further enacted by the authority aforeſaid, That from and after the firſt day of December, which ſhall be in the year one thouſand ſeven hundred and ninety, there ſhall be laid a duty on every one hundred and twelve pounds weight of hemp imported as aforeſaid, of ſix cents; and on cotton per

And be it enacted by the authority aforeſaid, That all the duties paid, or ſecured to be paid, upon any of the goods, wares and merchandize, as aforeſaid, except on diſtilled ſpirits, other than brandy and geneva, ſhall be returned or diſcharged, upon ſuch of the ſaid goods, wares or merchandize, as ſhall, within 12 months after payment made, or ſecurity given, be exported to any country without the limits of the United States, as ſettled by the late treaty of peace; except one per centum on the amount of the ſaid duties in conſideration of the expence which ſhall have accrued by the entry and ſafe keeping thereof.

And be it enacted by authority aforeſaid, That there ſhall be allowed and paid on every quintal of dried, and on every barrel of pickled fiſh, of fiſheries of the United States, and on every barrel of ſalted proviſion of the United States, exported to any country without the limits thereof, in lieu of a drawback of the duties impoſed on the importation of the ſalt employed and expended therein, viz.

On every quintal of dried fiſh, five cents.

On every barrel of pickled fiſh, five cents.

On every barrel of ſalted proviſions, five cents.

And be it further enacted by the authority aforeſaid, That a diſcount of ten per cent. on all the duties impoſed by this act ſhall be allowed on ſuch goods, wares, and merchandize, as ſhall be imported in veſſels built in the United States, and which ſhall be wholly the property of a citizen or citizens thereof, or in veſſels built in foreign countries, and on the ſixteenth day of May laſt wholly the property of a citizen or citizens of the United States and ſo continuing till the time of importation.

And be it further enacted by the authority aforeſaid, That this act ſhall continue and be in force until the firſt day of June, which ſhall be in the year of our Lord one thouſand ſeven hundred and ninety ſix, and from thence until the end of the next ſucceeding ſeſſion of Congreſs which ſhall be held thereafter, and no longer.

FREDERICK AUGUSTUS MUHLENBERG,
Speaker of the Houſe of Repreſentatives.

JOHN ADAMS, Vice Preſident of the United States and Preſident of the Senate.

Approved--July 4, 1789.

GEORGE WASHINGTON, Preſident of the United States.

PROCEEDINGS of C[illegible]SS.

HOUSE of REPRESE[illegible]VES,

Monday, July 1[illegible]

THE houſe, on motion of [illegible] Scott, reſolved itſelf into a committee o[illegible] whole, upon the ſtate of the union, to take into c[illegible]deration the ſtate of the weſtern territory.

Mr. Bo[illegible]in the chair.

The report of the [illegible]ee appointed on a former diſcuſſion of this ſubjec[illegible] then read, as follows:

Reſolved, That it is t[illegible]pinion of this committee than an act of Congreſs ſhould paſs for eſtabliſhing a land office, to regulate the terms of granting vacant and unappropriated lands in the weſtern territory.

Mr. Scott. Sir, I apprehend the ſubject before us is very intereſting to the United States. This appears from a variety of conſiderations. It appears from a view of the extent of the territory, I think I ſhall be within the mark to ſay, that it is one thouſand miles, by five hundred: This will in a few years be peopled by ſix millions of ſouls, and chiefly farmers; double the number of the preſent inhabitants of the Atlantic ſtates: The climate, the ſoil, the waters are ſuch as will command inhabitants; the temperature of the climate is happily calculated to ſuit the people of all parts of the union; they will find it healthy and agreeable.

The extenſive trade with the Indians for peltry, furs, &c. renders it valuable. To my knowledge, great exports are brought from that country. Its importance further appears from the great advantages already derived to the *United* States, from the ſales which have been of thoſe lands; although but a trifling part has been diſpoſed of. The ſales already amount to near five millions of dollars; almoſt one fifth of the domeſtic debt of the union is hereby extinguiſhed: Have the whole exertions of the *United* States done ſo much? No, ſir. This renders that property an object of immenſe future conſequence.

We have alſo made great donations of thoſe lands to the officers and ſoldiers of the late army; but the part ſold bears no proportion to what remains. The national honor is deeply engaged to thoſe officers and ſoldiers, in point of government and protection. It cannot be ſuppoſed that they are to be conſidered as the outcaſts of ſociety: We are bound to afford them our protection, and all the rights and immunities of citizens enjoying the bleſſings of good government. But theſe are not the only obligations that Congreſs is under. We have formed treaties with the natives to ſecure them in the poſſeſſion of thoſe lands which they have not ſold or ceded to the *United* States: A due obſervance of treaties with the Indians muſt be ſacredly adhered to: It will not be for the intereſt of the ſtates to have that country ſettled by an unprincipled banditti: It is of the laſt importance to enforce thoſe treaties, which can only be done by eſtabliſhing good government: juſtice, honor and good faith call loudly upon us not to diſappoint the juſt expectations of thoſe who have confided in us. The truth and propriety of theſe obſervations will not be diſallowed: But the point of policy, as connected with the queſtion reſpecting the encouraging emigrations to that country, will not perhaps be ſo readily granted. It has been ſaid, that except the ſettling of that country is diſcouraged we ſhall depopulate the Atlantic ſtates.

Sir, I am not in favor of depopulating the old ſettlements and would not urge this buſineſs did I ſuppoſe it would produce this effect. The emigrations of that country will proceed, independent of all regulations. I mentioned upon a former occaſion the encouragement held out by the neighbouring government. Since then, I have received ſuch further accounts as fully confirm what was then advanced. He then read a proclamation from a Spaniſh governor dated at the Illinois, in which every inducement of lands, law, exemption from taxes, protection, civil and religious liberty, were held out, to induce ſettlers to paſs into, and ſettle in the Spaniſh territories. And obſerved, that this will have all the effects that encouragement from this quarter would have.

It may be ſaid, that Americans will not put themſelves under the Spaniſh government; but to this it may be replied, that when people are determined upon emigrating, provided they can be ſecured and quieted in their poſſeſſions, they care little about the form of the government under which they are to live.

The old eſtabliſhed ſettlers in the Atlantic ſtates will never emigrate; it is a different deſcription of people that ſettle new lands; your rough, boiſterous people, of which thouſands are already in that country. Such perſons cannot be confined, they never can be prevented from emigrating. There are particular claſſes of perſons who compoſe the great body of emigrants. Can Congreſs ma[illegible] law that ſhall point at individuals? Will Congreſs pa[illegible] a law to prevent the unfortunate from ſeeking an aſylum? This would not be acting like nurſing fathers. It remains for Congreſs to make the moſt [illegible] ſettle.

ments; the people are already there by thouſands. Empire has been continually pointing its courſe weſt. ward. Emigration have been uniformly extending in that direction, from the garden of Eden to the preſent day.

We are told theſe people will be loſt to the United States. Arguments are brought from the limited boundaries of European governments to prove, that extending the dominions of the United States will tend to weaken and deſtroy them.

Theſe obſervations are further extended to the Roman empire, which it is ſaid fell by its own weight; by its extenſive colonization, &c. But in my opinion a very different reaſon may be aſſigned for this event. It was dividing the empire, and changing the ſeat of government, to which we muſt aſcribe its downfall. Theſe circumſtances do not apply to the United States. The ſeparation of the United States from Great Britain, is brought as an argument to prove that the weſtern territory, owing to the diſtance, if from no other cauſe, will finally be loſt to the union: But to this it may be replied, that the immenſe ocean that roils between Europe and theſe ſtates is ſuch a natural and powerful barrier, that the ſeparation and independence of this country was an event to be expected in the courſe of things, ſo ſoon as we were prepared for it. But how was this ſeparation accelerated and brought about? By the ill policy and oppreſſion of the mother country. The weſtern territory is quite differently ſituated; it is true, ſimilar cauſes may produce ſimilar effects! but with judicious and fair management that country will always continue firmly attached to the Atlantic ſtates. The trade of that country muſt be through the United States; they are the neareſt market, and cuſtom, habit, and convenience will conſpire to perpetuate a long and intimate connection between them

But admit for a moment that the ſeparation is inevitable; ſtill let us be attentive to our own intereſt; let us get as much from them as we can; let us draw from that ſource, by rational methods, every preſent advantage at leaſt: But if we wiſh to make them independent, let us leave the lands to their diſpoſal, they know the value of them, and will very ſoon raiſe ſufficient to ſupport a government.

Immenſe tracts of this territory are under ſale by contracts with the late Congreſs; theſe are laying in an incomplete ſtate, owing to the ſurveys not being finiſhed; and prove a loſs of upwards of 600 dollars per day to the United States. This being the caſe, it then now remains to determine what ſhall be done? I think the eſtabliſhment of a land office in that country, upon ſome ſuch principles as are contained in the report, is the obvious duty of Congreſs.

This will open a door to a regular, ſafe and expeditious ſale of the land, and it will become the intereſt of every perſon in the United States to become purchaſers, for the purchaſe will extinguiſh both principal and intereſt of the public debt. [Mr. Scott then pointed out the advantages that would reſult from ſelling the land, in the firſt inſtance, to thoſe that would ſettle it, in preference to ſelling it in large tracts to ſpeculators: He alſo enforced the eligibility of ſelling it in ſmall quantities, which might be done ſo as to have them ſurveyed, located and ſettled without expence to the ſtates.

This plan, Mr. Scott further obſerved, does not prevent the ſale of large tracts: it only admits ſales of ſmall quantities.

The plan that has been purſued has been enormouſly expenſive; ſo much ſo that Congreſs had better give the land to ſettlers.

It has been ſaid, that deeds of that country ought to be executed under the immediate eye of Congreſs. But I think the directors of the land office may be as well checked as officers in any department whatever. I therefore hope that the report of the committee will be adopted, and a reſolve paſs, that a ſelect committee of the houſe be appointed to prepare and report a bill upon the general principles of this committee.

The queſtion upon the report of the committee was then taken, and paſſed in the affirmative.

A reſolve, which provides that the land office ſhould be placed under the direction of the governor of the weſtern territory, was then read.

Mr. Sherman obſerved, that the weſtern lands are undoubtedly a valuable fund to the United States and the gradual ſettlement of them, by particular claſſes of citizens, may not prove injurious. But I am by no means in favor of opening a wide door to ſpeculators, by which immenſe tracts may be monopolized, and the public ſecurities depreciated, to the great injury of the creditors of government.-- -- I think it will be a proper ſtep to eſtabliſh a land office to facilitate and complete the ſales already made; but a wide field for diſputes and every evil will be the conſequence of iſſuing warrants. I ſhall therefore be againſt ſuch a meaſure.

Mr. Lee obſerved, that he thought it was beſt that the committee ſhould riſe; that a ſpecial committee ſhould be appointed to examine all papers, contracts, &c. reſpecting the weſtern territory, both of Congreſs and the ſeveral ſtates: He objected to the plan of eſtabliſhing the land office at a diſtance from the ſeat of government, and placing it under the direction of the governor of the weſtern territory. It might in the iſſue be found that we had erected an imperium in imperio.

Several other gentlemen made obſervations upon the ſubject, when Mr. Sedgwick propoſed, that Governor of the weſtern territory ſhould be ſtruck out, and Secretary of the Treaſury inſerted.

Mr. Vining then moved, that the propoſition ſhould lie on the table till to morrow -- and that the committee ſhould riſe: This motion obtained, and the Speaker reſumed the chair.

Pittſburgh, Auguſt 8,

Saturday afternoon laſt a company of recruits, under the command of Captain Ferguſon, of the federal artillery, marched into town.

Copy of a letter from Colonel George Morgan, dated New-Orleans, June 1ſt, 1789, to his correſpondents in this town.

His excellency governor Miro having formally approved of the progreſs I have made in the ſettlement of his majeſty's territory on the weſt ſide of the Miſſiſippi, and of all the grants which I have made, or promiſed to thoſe who accompanied me, or followed me, and to thoſe who have agreed to follow me. I ſhould embark with my nephew and Major M'Cully, in captain M'Fadon's veſſel for Philadelphia, did I not think it may be uſeful for me to continue here a ſhort time to negociate ſome matters which may be materially intereſting to all thoſe who wiſh to ſettle at New Madrid.

The governor, amongſt other things propoſes, that all the grants I have made, or promiſed to make, ſhall be gratis to the ſettlers; but this being referred to the king already, through his miniſter at New York, remains for his deciſion, as does alſo the right of public worſhip of Proteſtants and certain indulgencies in the adminiſtration of juſtice.

Governor Miro has alſo formally given me aſſurances, that he will immediately, or ſoon, order a detachment of troops to New Madrid, to protect the ſettlement againſt all inſults, and in the interim, I have the written promiſe of Don Manuel Perez, governor of the Illinois, to afford all poſſible protection to thoſe who are already fixed at New Madrid to plant corn, &c.

I hope to ſail for the Havanna by the 15th inſtant, and from thence to New-York by the earlieſt opportunity

Certain regulations have been made here, by which all flour, tobacco, bears oil, tallow, peltries, deer ſkins, gammons, &c. &c. from Pittſburgh, Kentucky, &c. are allowed to be brought here for ſale by any perſon, on paying 15 per cent. duty; thoſe who agree to become reſidents at New Madrid or Natchez, and take letters of recommendation from me, are to pay no duty for any part of their property, and will be permitted to ſell the ſame here or in any port of the province; but I have reaſon to believe that the liberty granted on the payment of 15 per cent- will be ſoon aboliſhed to favor the other.

THE VILLAGE, OF CERVANTES,

Tranſlated from the Spaniſh.

IT being now a conſiderable time ſince I had read any Spaniſh, I began to find my knowledge of that language greatly to decay; ſo that falling in company with a native laſt fall, on his way to New-Orleans, & who ſtaid ſome days in this town, I ſcarcely could make myſelf underſtood by him. This led me to think of recovering in ſome degree what I had loſt; and with that view, I ſent for the works of Cervantes, an author which, it is rather paying a compliment to my own taſte, than to his genius, to ſay I have always greatly admired. Amongſt theſe books I found one which had never been tranſlated, merely I preſume, becauſe the ſcene was laid in humble life. For, your people abroad, think little of incidents which do not fall out amongſt hidalgoes, or great men; whereas in fact we can ſee as much of human nature, in the ſmall affairs of a village, as on the higher ſtage of a kingdom. But in the American republics eſpecially, a book will not be unentertaining, merely becauſe it treats not of lofty themes. The nature and truth of the deſcriptions, will engage, however obſcure the characters.

Reading over this little work, entitled the Village, with the view I have mentioned; it was my way, as in the ſtudy of other languages, in more early life, to amuſe myſelf, when I became perfectly well maſter of it, in writing down tranſlations of ſome parts, remarkable obſervations, particular ſpeeches, and the like; and hence was gradually led to complete the whole: that being done, it occurred to me to give it to the preſs.

I would wiſh to acknowledge, that there are ſome words, and even ſentences, which I have not been able to make out, in the original; notwithſtanding I have had the advantage of Chirurgs Spaniſh and Engliſh dictionary, which is allowed to be the beſt. This will eaſily be conceived, becauſe, though the literal word may be explained, yet there is a figurative and improved ſenſe, which in a particular ſentence it may have which no dictionary can properly, and with ſufficient minuteneſs give. Indeed the delicacy of any language cannot be learned from a dictionary, but from converſation, and the frequent reading of the beſt authors. However this tranſlation of mine may paſs well enough; provided it is kept in view, that I do not mean to compare myſelf, or even think of equalling the ingenious Dr Smollet who has ſo well rendered in elegant Engliſh, the Don Quixotte of the ſame author.

I know it has been given out and circulated a good deal in this town, that I was ſtudying Spaniſh for ſome time paſt, for the book had been obſerved on my table, with a view to remove to New Madrid, or perhaps apply for a government on the Spaniſh main. But I declare to God than I have no ſuch intention; and it has been in a great degree with a view to refute this calumny, that I have been led to give this candid account of my motive in peruſing Spaniſh authors, and making myſelf more perfect in the knowledge of that language. I wiſh well to the Spaniards and their governments, but for my part ſhall content myſelf with introducing one of the books of that nation to your acquaintance, which though it may not be ſo lucrative or honorable to myſelf, is an object more within my power, and in its nature conferring a great deal of happineſs in the amuſement it has given me. Who knows but the tongue of malignity may infer, that I do this for the expreſs purpoſe of recommending myſelf to Guardoque, and getting a government. I might anſwer and juſtify it were it true; for at a time when governments are diſtributing, why might I not put in my hand, and take one out as well as others? But I aver upon my ſacred honor, that, except one letter which I wrote to Guardoque laſt fall, and which was on the ſubject of logwood, I have held no correſpondence with him ſince he has been Charge des Affaires at New York. Governments are not in my view, though I ſuppoſe I might ſtand as good a chance as others was I diſpoſed to puſh the matter. I hope therefore, the public will do me the juſtice to believe my mind free from all ſuch ambition, and that medling with Spaniards and Spaniſh affairs thus far, has been juſt as I have ſaid, a mere philological purſuit and will terminate with the work, which is now offered to the public.

⁂

AS I am prevented from obtaining a patent for the land I live on, by a claim ſet up for the ſame by a certain William Colvin, and as I cannot find ſaid Colvin or his attorney, to ſite him perſonally to a trial, this is to inform him, that if he does not attend agreeable to the appointment of the ſecretary of the land office, a copy of which is annexed, I ſhall apply for my patent.

ISAAC NEWKIRK

" 12th February, 1789

" Iſaac Newkirk enters a caveat againſt granting a patent to William Colvin for a tract of land on Pidgeon creek in Waſhington county, on ſaid Colvin's warrant dated February 13, 1786, alledging that ſaid Newkirk hath a better right for the ſame: The firſt Monday in October next, is appointed for a hearing of the parties on this caveat, thirty days notice being given.

Signed, DAVID KENNEDY, Sec'y Land Office.

THE ſubſcriber earneſtly requeſts all thoſe indebted to him by bond, note, or book account, to diſcharge their reſpective balances before the firſt day of next October, as all outſtanding debts after that period will be ſued for without reſpect of perſons. The great lenity he has already ſhewn, will convince every perſon of candour, how diſagreeable ſuch a proceeding will be to him.

He has now for ſale, a large quantity of high proof Whiſkey of moſt excellent quality and flavor, which he will ſell on very low terms for caſh or fur, and if more eligible to the purchaſer, would deliver it at the houſe of Mr. Elie Coulter on the bank of Yough.

FREDERICK ROHRER.

Greenſburgh, July 24, 1789.

Federal Springs.

THE Public are hereby informed, that there is erected at the Federal Springs in Waſhington County, near Colonel Nevill's, a very convenient Bathing Houſe, in which there are two plunging and two ſhower Baths, and a dreſſing room annexed to each bathing room; alſo a common Bath, and a number of houſes, with chimnies, for taverns, private lodgings, and the accommodation of private families. There are in the neighbourhood a number of fields reſerved for paſture. Many cures were effected laſt Seaſon by theſe Springs. Every exertion to render the place comfortable and the Springs ſerviceable to the Bath gueſts has been made by

WILLIAM M. STERRET.

Pittſburgh, 2d. June, 1789.

TO BE SOLD,

By private contract, on reaſonable terms, and the time of payment made eaſy to the purchaſer, the following articles, viz.

A LOT, No. 394, ſituate in an advantageous part of the Diamond, in the town of Pittſburgh, having one front on the Diamond, and another on Diamond Alley.

A good Still, very little worn, which will contain 110 gallons, together with a worm belonging to the ſame.

A young unblemiſhed Virginia bred Horſe, excellent for the ſaddle.

A bay Mare. 7 years old, a very good hackney, with a colt at her ſide, got by old Dove.

Another Colt riſing three years old, got by old Dove, ſame dam.

And alſo one Cow and one Steer.

For a ſight of the articles, and particulars reſpecting the ſale, apply to ANDREW WATSON, at the Indian Queen in Pittſburgh.

N. B. All perſons indebted to ſaid Watſon are requeſted to pay their accounts immediately, as they will be put into the hands of a magiſtrate without further notice.

June 24, 1789.

KENTUCKY BOATS of different ſizes, for ſale, at Elizabeth-town on the Monongahela, in the Forks of Yough. At the ſaid town the Boat building buſineſs in all its braches, is carried on by

DUNCAN BERRIMAN & Co.

From Philadelphia; where tavellers may be ſupplied at a ſhort notice with KEEL or other Boats, on reaſonable terms, and warranted by Stephen Bayard, proprietor, on the premiſes; who has for ſale at his ſtore at ſaid place, ſundry Dry Goods, Hardware and Groceries---which will be ſold for caſh, or the following country produce, viz. grain, flour, whiſkey, bacon, tallow, beeſwax, and country linen.

Elizabeth-town, June 11, 1789.

Secretary's Office, October 31, 1788.

AGREEABLE to an act of the general aſſembly of the 13th of September, 1787, entitled "an act for allowing a further time to diſtribute the donation lands promiſed to the troops of this commonwealth." Notice is hereby given, That the drawing of the lottery for, and patenting of the ſaid lots, will commence on the 3d day of November next, to be continued to the 13th of September, 1789.

CHARLES BIDDLE, Secretary.

TO BE SOLD,

By way of Public Vendue, on the firſt day of October next, at the dwelling of Margaret Hutten, in Waſhington townſhip, Fayette county, near Redſtone mills.

A TRACT of Land containing 319 acres, and the uſual allowance, adjoining the ſaid Margaret Hutten and others, being a tract of the firſt quality, in a good neighbourhood, and convenient to mills on and near the river Monongahela. The terms will be made eaſy to the purchaſer, and an indiſputable title given. The premiſes may be viewed at any time, and the ſale made on the premiſes if required at the day of ſale. At the ſame time will be ſold, a number of elegant young horſe creatures, ſome of them the beſt bred, being part of the eſtate of Hezekiah Magruder, deceaſed, by

MARGARET HUTTEN, ſole executrix.

Beaumont's Hotel

AND OHIO COFFEE-HOUSE.

W. H. BEAUMONT at the importunity of ſeveral reſpectable characters in the town of Pittſburgh and its environs, propoſes on Monday next, the 15th inſtant, to open an Hotel and Coffee-Houſe, in that large and commodious dwelling, lately in the occupation of Mr. Alexander Fowler, in Market ſtreet, where he hopes to meet with the patronage of the public, which he is determined to deſerve by his attention to their ſervice.

He will uſe his utmoſt endeavours punctually to procure the newſpapers from Philadelphia and other places from whence they may be regularly attainable, for the uſe and amuſement of his cuſtomers, and he flatters himſelf, that by an undertaking hitherto unattempted in this weſtern country, ſo beneficial to the public at large, and which will tend ſo much to their entertainment, he will participate in their favors.

By a conſtant attention to the wiſhes of his gueſts, and a uniform deſire to pleaſe, ſaid Beaumont makes no doubt but that in a ſhort time he will make his Hotel a deſirable object to travellers, eſpecially as he has an excellent ſtable adjacent, well fitted up, and which will be well attended to.

At the Ohio Coffee-Houſe ſelect parties may be furniſhed with apartments without being intruded on by others; and a few gentlemen may be well accomodated with boarding and lodging at a reaſonable rate.

W. H. BEAUMONT.

Pittſburgh, June 12, 1789.

Six Pounds Reward.

RANAWAY from the ſubſcriber, on the 28th of June laſt, living in Weſtmoreland county, two indented Servant Men, named RICHARD M'CARTNEY, and ROBERT CLOSE. Cloſe is about 30 years of age, 5 feet 8 inches high, dark complexion, his dreſs is tow trowſers and a hunting ſhirt, M'Cartney is about 25 years of years of age, 6 feet high, dark hair, lately cut behind, had alſo a tow hunting ſhirt, body ſhirt and trowſers, and ſtriped jacket. It is ſuppoſed that they have about five pounds in caſh with them Whoever takes up and ſecures the above deſcribed ſervants in any gaol, ſo that the owner may get them again, ſhall receive the above reward and reaſonable charges, or Three Pounds for either, by me

WILLIAM DAVIS.

July 2d, 1789.

ALL perſons indebted to the [illegible] William Braden Blackſmith, of this [illegible] deceaſed, are requeſted to ſettle & pay off their accounts in one month from this date, and thoſe who have any demands againſt ſaid eſtate, are deſired to [illegible] their claims, properly atteſted, within the aforeſaid period, to

JOHN GIBSON,
DAVID DUNCAN, } Adminiſtrators.

Pittſburgh, July 24, 1789.

THE ſubſcriber reſpectfully informs the public, that he has removed his ſhop to the houſe formerly occupied by Mr. Marmaduke Curtis, in Market ſtreet, where he carries on the

Black & White Smiths Buſineſs,

He has furniſhed himſelf with a very good horſe ſhoer and country ſmith, and likewiſe makes locks, keys, hinges of all ſorts, pipe tomahawks, ſcalping knives, boxes and pins for vizes, grates, poliſhed and unpoliſhed andirons, ſhovels, tongs, pokers, chaffing diſhes, bread toaſters, ladles, ſkimmers, fleſh forks, and ſcewers, with all kind of iron work for a kitchen, currying combs, plates ſaddle trees, makes crapeing, curling, and pincing tongs, rupture belts, grinds ſwords, razors, ſciſſors, and pen knives, cleans and poliſhes guns and piſtols. As he is determined to do any of the above work on the moſt reaſonable terms, he flatters himſelf he will engage the attention and favors of the public,

GEORGE M'GUNNEGLE.

Pittſburgh, July 29, 1789.

EIGHT DOLLARS REWARD.

WHEREAS ſome evil-diſpoſed perſon or perſons for this ſome time paſt, have broke down the fences around the incloſures belonging to the ſubſcriber, in the vicinity of Pittſburgh, to his great injury. He therefore, hereby offers the above reward to any perſon who will give him ſufficient information to convict the perpetrator or perpetrators of ſuch unwarrantable conduct, ſo that they may be brought to ſuffer the penalty of the law in ſuch caſes made and provided.

JAMES O'HARA.

Pittſburgh, June 20, 1789.

John Findlay & William Marſhall

Have at their NAIL FACTORY, in Mercerſburgh,

SHINGLE and Clapboard Nails, Flooring Brads, Large Spikes and Sprigs of all ſizes.

Which they will diſpoſe of by the caſk or ſingle pound, on reaſonable terms, for either Caſh, Furs, or Ginſeng.

Mercerſburgh, June 10, 1789.

BLANK

Judgement Bonds

To be Sold at the Printing Office, Pittſburgh.

A Generous price given for Clean Linen and Cotton

RAGS,

By the Printer hereof.

PITTSBURGH: Printed and Sold by JOHN SCULL, at his Printing-Office in Water Street, near Ormſby's Ferry, where [illegible] (at 15/ per [illegible]
[illegible] for this Paper, are thankfully received, and PRINTING in its different Branches is done with Care and [illegible]---ADVER
[illegible] Three Weeks for a Dollar, and every Continuance after one fourth of a [illegible]